CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL.8 NO.1 1988 WHOLE № 29

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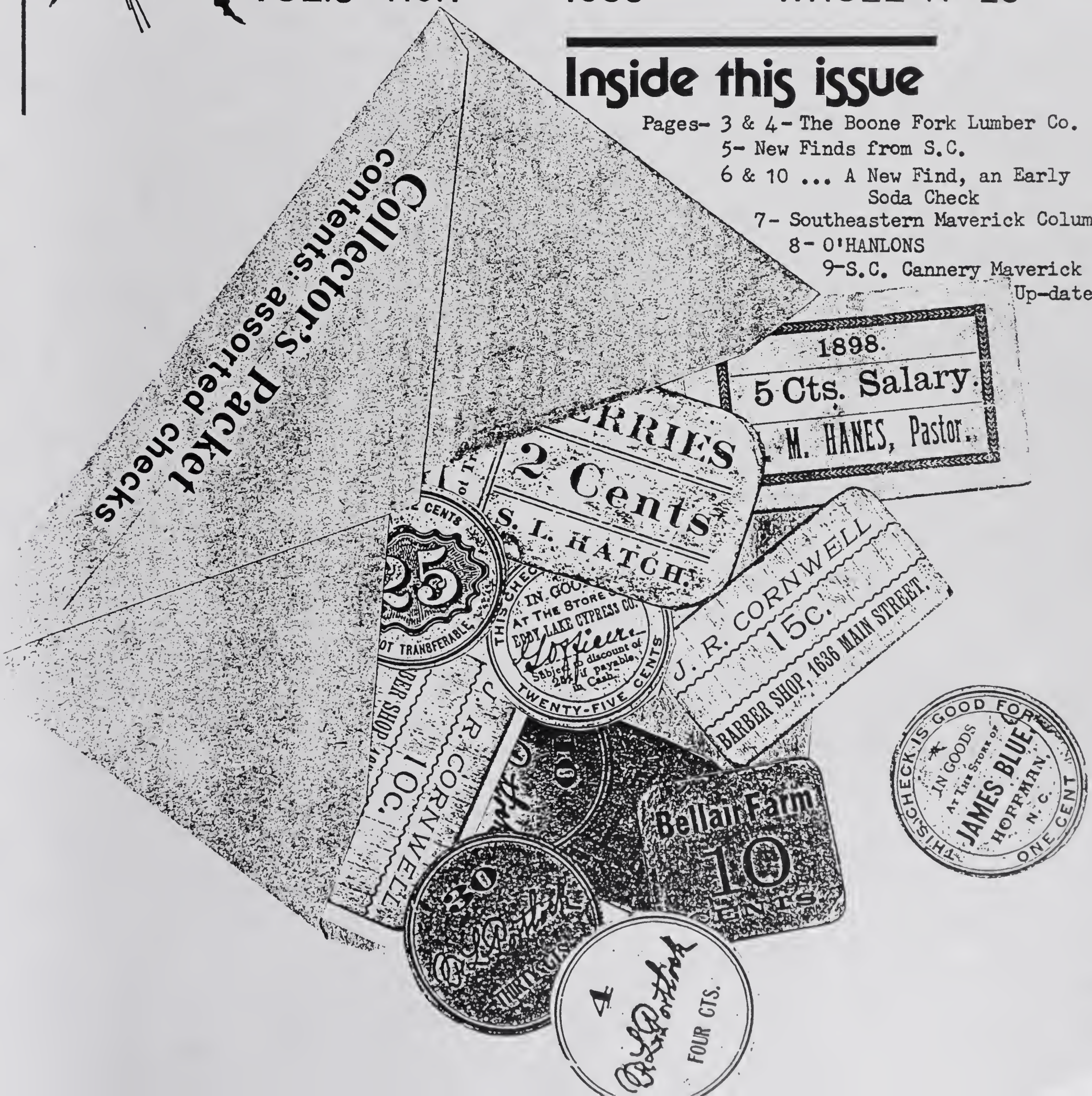

Editor's Notes

For some just sitting down to write a letter gets a bit tougher each day. Not for a lack of paper or pen,mind you, but just plain finding that necessary measure of time found in the recipe of a day. So it is with the first issue of 1988 finding it's way to you in April.

Just like to draw your attention to a few things, then I will close. I noticed in the calendar of coin shows for N. Carolina that the Raleigh Coin Club will have one of their shows on 14 th and 15th of May. I would like to propose to all our members who can attend the show on Saturday that we have a meeting of the general membership. It has been so long since the last one I believe we need to meet just to see if we know each other. I will speak to some of our board members and hope they agree. But for now I would like to have a meeting for that Saturday morning, say around 11:30, if it's agreeable to everyone.

I would like to pass on a couple of NEEDING-YOUR-HELP type messages to all who read this. Both Tony and myself (J. R.) are working on the cataloguing of tokens each for his respective state. Tony has been requesting help via the other journals and I shall start my pleas in the coming months. I anticipate have the North Carolina token manuscript well over halfway completed by this summer, now that wife and I have purchased a PC. Please if you will send Tony and myself any listings that you may have for either North or South Carolina. The North Carolina catalogue will exceed a 1,000 listings. So please help–send your information in to-day.

Another, cataloguing project underway that also needs your listings is that be done by Terry Trantow. He is up dating his lumber book and needs your help. Terry's enlarged, revised book will be produced by the National Scrip Collectors Association. Those wishing to submit rubbings, or information may contact:

Terry Trantow, P. O. Box 287, Bingen, WA 98605

North Carolina token listings: Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 831
Kenansville, N.C. 28349

South Carolina token listings: Tony Chibbaro, P.O. Box 420
Prosperity, S.C. 29127

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear CAR-TAMS Member,

I hope this edition of the Quarterly finds everyone well. I do not have a lot to add to what Jerry has already mentioned above. But please note that we are proud to include with this issue the very first "supplement" to the Quarterly, entitled The Plastic Food Stamp Tokens of the Carolinas. Jerry, Aubrey, and I have worked hard to compile this listing. I hope everyone is pleased with the fruits of our labor.

Jerry's thoughts above on a general membership meeting are timely. I certainly believe one is needed. I hope everyone can make an effort to attend.

That's about it for now.

Regards,

Tony Chibbaro

Tony Chibbaro, President

THE BOONE FORK LUMBER COMPANY

by Jerry R. Roughton

Recently my attention was drawn to The Boone Fork Lumber Company when I noticed a token not previously known to me for this lumber business was among the lots in the IKO-TAMS October Sale, published in ATCO. I was familiar with the octagonal 5 "In Merchandise" aluminum tokens issued by the company (without a location), but this one--"GOOD FOR 1 MEAL ONLY" on the obverse and "GOOD ONLY AT COMPANY BOARDING HOUSE" on the reverse--was a new one.

Later after answering some request for information from a few fellow collectors as to the location for the mill, I decided to do some further checking to try and locate some background information on this lumber company. I soon realized,however,how difficult it would be to discuss The Boone Fork Lumber Company without the prime mover--W.S. Whiting. If you have a good memory, you may recall Mr. Whiting appears as the prime mover in the "Whiting Mfg. Co.," an article I wrote for the September, 1983 issue of the QUARTERLY.

William Scott Whiting, a lumberman-businessman from Michigan, had with his brother, F. R. Whiting, established the Catawba Lumber Company in Hickory, N.C in 1890. After about five years the two brothers sold the business,which eventually became Hutton & Bourbonnais, and moved to Philadelphia. By 1911, however, W. S. 's interests in North Carolina timberlands were to be renewed with the establishment of the Whiting Manufacturing Company in Graham County. Some four years later in late 1915, prompted by the prospects for further business opportunities, Whiting visited the village of Shull's Mills. Located in Watauga County some eight miles beyond Blowing Rock, Shull's Mills at this time has been described as "an agricultural trading community and a stopping place on the Valle Crucis to Blowing Rock and Lenoir toll road". It's population in 1913, as recorded by R.G. Dun, was 36 with just two small businesses listed. The community was to soon change, and very quickly, after Whiting began purchasing timber rights and news spread that a new band saw mill was to be constructed.

By the summer of 1916 Whiting had moved his family from Asheville to Shull's Mills. In January of 1917 his new hardwood manufacturing plant, The Boone Fork Lumber Co., was operation. By August, 1917 "the population was estimated at over one thousand or about three hundred families. The band mill occupied a large area which had been leased from Mr. Robbins [George] between the west bank of the Watauga River and the Shulls Mills Mercantile Company Store, later referred to as the comissary. Two large buildings were erected nearby to house workmen until the mill was installed, the railroad completed, and homes built. Homes were erected behind the mill on land also leased from Mr. Robbins along the west bank of the river and along the Boone's Fork." By the following year a nineteen-mile branch line of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad had been built to Shull's Mills.

The following partial sketch about the Boone Fork Lumber Company was published in 1919 and is an excerpt from a biographical sketch on William Scott Whiting from theHISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Volume VI.

> "The plant of the Boone Fork Lumber Company is electrically driven, the power being largely developed on Boone Fork. There is an auxiliary steam plant at the mill. The sawing equipment is composed of a single eight-foot band with a horizontal resaw. The character of timber manufactured is hemlock and hard woods. The mill was constructed to conserve its by-products; for instance, the chesnut sawdust and chestnut slabs are ground up and shipped away for extract purposes, while the poplar, hemlock and other softwood slabs are saved and sent to the pulp mills. The mill might be termed a board mill, as its principal function is to cut one and two-inch lumber. Hickory plank are sent to wagon works in the South, maple boards to wheel works in the North, hemlock lumber and a portion of the hardwoods are shipped to markets in the East and other hardwoods go into the Ohio River district.

Continued on page 4

"The opening of the Boone Fork Lumber Company's plant at Shull's Mills has done and will continue to do an incalculable amount of good to this section of North Carolina. In the first place, it was the means of bringing the Linville Railroad from Montezuma to Shull's Mills, this line being a part of the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad, a first-class road, splendidly equipped in every connection. Through the efforts of Mr. Whiting the railroad was finally extended to Boone and in this the people of Watauga County have been very much interested. The Boone Fork Lumber Company expends about $20,000 per month, every cent of which remains in circulation at Shull's Mills. Under Mr. Whiting's direction the company will clear up about 42,000 acres of the surrounding timbered land, thus opening up for farming, dairying and cattle raising a large section of as rich agricultural land as can be found anywhere. This new development will add immeasurably to the wealth of Avery and Watauga counties and concentrate here prosperity that had not hitherto been dreamed of."

In had been projected in 1915 that "the cutting of the timber in the area would take from ten to twenty years." But the timber lasted slightly less than ten years perhaps owing to the efficiency of the operation. On April 4,1918 the **Watauga Democrat** reported over sixteen hundred thousand feet of lumber had been sawed by the lumber company. A week later the Democrat reported one thousand four hundred and thirty-six acres of land and timber rights involving Mr. Whiting had been transferred. "Timber was cut from hills around the Boone's Fork, from Rich Mountain near Boone, from Beech Creek and Dutch Creek, and much of the areas in between. No timber was cut from the Shull lands or from the part of Grandfather Mountain which was owned by the Linville Improvement Company."

"By 1925 it was difficult for the company to get enough timber near enough to the mill to realize a profit," reads one account. "When timber became too scarce, Mr. Whiting moved his flooring mill to Elizabethton, Tennessee, and other parts of his operation to Butler,Tennessee, somewhere in West Virginia, and Black Mountain, North Carolina. He invited any and all employees who wished to continue working for him to move to one of those locations. Most of his employees followed the mill." W.S. Whiting continued to live in Shull's Mills mill with his wife and manage the operations of his many businesses from his office on the bottom floor of his home until he retired in the late 1940's. The town loss most of its businesses and population when the band saw mill moved. Later as buildings were demolished or wiped away by the flood in 1940 the community returned to what it was before the mill--an agricultural community.

[Additional source: THE HERITAGE OF WATAUGA COUNTY, N C, VOL. 1 (1984), PP. 71-72

1 (¢) round aluminum 19mm (not illustrated)
5 (¢) octagon aluminum 18mm (illustrated)
both denominations have same legend on obverse and reverse

****

one meal round brass 25mm (illustrated)

New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - GOSSETT MILLS STORE / 5 / PRODUCE / ONLY / WILLIAMSTON, S.C.
Rev - (Orco type II)
(brass, 19 mm, round)

Gossett Mills in Williamston was a branch mill with headquarters located in Anderson, S.C. The mill began operation in the late 20's and continued through the 40's, producing yarn and cotton goods. An unusual token in that it stipulates "produce only".

Obv - GOOD FOR / 10¢ / WITH / BOTTLE / COLUMBIA DAIRIES (Columbia, S.C.)
Rev - (same)
(aluminum, 23 mm, round)

The Columbia Dairies Co. was in operation in the late twenties, and continued until at least 1947.

Obv - L.P. MAGGIONI & CO. / LADIES / ISLAND / S.C.
Rev - WORK ON ONE / POT / PEELED / SHRIMP
(aluminum, 19 mm, round)

A production check (or work tally) used in the late teens and early twenties at the branch operations of this canning company. Headquarters were located in Savannah, Ga. Ladies Island is one of the coastal islands located near Beaufort, S.C.

Obv - INMAN / MILLS (Inman, S.C.)
Rev - SPOOLER / CHECK
(aluminum, 25 mm, round)

Another work tally, this one from a textile mill. Inman Mills has been in operation since the early 1900's. There are additional tokens from this company's mill store, in denominations of 1⁰⁰ to 1¢.

Obv - THE COWPENS MFG. CO. / WILL PAY / 5¢ / IN MDSE. / ONLY / SO. RUB. STP. WKS. / RICHMOND, VA. (maker's signature)
(Cowpens, S.C.)
Rev - FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF EMPLOYEES
(brass, 22 mm, square)

The Cowpens Manufacturing Company was one of the state's older textile mills. In operation before 1893, it underwent a name change in 1920 to Cowpens Mills, Inc. They produced sheeting and cotton goods.

Obv - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / F.C.W. SUHRSTEDT
(Charleston, S.C.)
Rev - (blank)
(brass, 21 mm, round)

F.C.W. Suhrstedt operated a dairy in Charleston in the early 1900's.

THANKS TO AN OLD FRIEND-- A NEW FIND, AN EARLY SODA CHECK

by J.R. Roughton

My wife and I lived in Greensboro, North Carolina for nearly a dozen years before eventually moving away in 1984. I don't believe it would be an untruth to say that while I lived there my interest in collecting exonumia was nurtured and grew right along with the ever increasing popularity of the flea markets in Greensboro. Testimony to that was my willingness to drag myself early every Sunday morning to a field just outside the city where some unique folks, who had gotten up much, much earlier than I,to set-up their "trash or treasures"--so called a FLEA MARKET.

I confess, I missed that old flea market most dearly when I "left town" to move to the coast of N.C. Along with the nice finds and the damn silverfish and ????, that may have infested the house,I found at the flea market a most human of human cross section of this country's humanity.

But there were also those times of human comedy.I recall a particularly bright and warm mid-Sunday morning out in the flea market parking lot when a gentle old lady in a car lost her soon-to-have parking spot to a pushy SOB. I could not hear what she had said to the guy,when she pulled up to within talking distance;but I can imagine it was some remarks as any gentle woman would make to a stranger who obviously was in a hurry to park and beat out an old lady to a parking spot.His rebuttal to her was just as unauditable,but I could tell from her expression it was obviously overwhelming.For she moved quickly after those words left that stranger's mouth.She got into her car and within minutes had parked her 'big' car [I think it was a Fairlane Ford] behind the SOB's car and now had him blocked end.A lightpole was in front and the gentle woman's tank in back.He was definitely blocked end.As she walked passed me,heading for a telephone in the office inside the main building, I heard the gentle lady say,"He ain't gonna cuss me like that! Nobody speaks to me like that!I'm going to telephone my brother--he's the sheriff!"

Oh,sweet humanity!

It's really been only recently that I have been able to return periodically to one of the flea markets in Greensboro, having moved just a little closer. But things do change and flea markets are no exception.Now it's goofy country crafts, neo-antiques, plastic everywhere and a sea of who-gives-a-damn-what-it-is, it's trash--not good 'ole junk. So I go looking up and down the aisles."Lord,is there a dealer with any material that has any age?" ["No,"comes a small voice in my head.]

Nevertheless, I do recognize an old dealer friend I haven't seen in a good many years.He greets me. "Hey, he says," I've been carrying around a token in my pocket for you for a long time."

"Really," I say," I appreciate you thinking about me."

While he's searching his pockets, he remarks to his wife standing by, "I hope I haven't lost that piece," and to me he says' "It's good for a soda from the old O'Hanlon."

I'm thinking to myself (the O'Hanlon in Winston-Salem!!!) and getting more excited with every second. Minutes later, he fishes it out of his pocket change and places it in my hand. I look at it and it's a beauty. Sure enough, it's an early soda check for one of the early drugstores that used to

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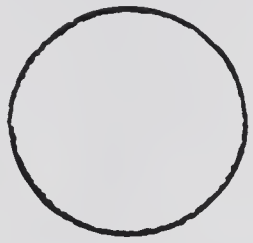
Southeastern Maverick Column

By Tony Chibbaro

ATTRIBUTIONS

No. 10 J.C. Reynolds - - Swansea, S.C.
No. 18 H.F. Prator - - - Bishopville, S.C.

NEW LISTINGS



20. Obv - J.J. TRIPLETT, / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
Rev - (blank)
(aluminum, 24 mm, round)
(submittor believes this token to be from Georgia or Florida)

21. Obv - CHARLESTON STREET CONFECTIONERY / FRUITS · CIGARS · SODAS / 5
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
(brass, 19 mm, round)
(original owner believed this one to be from Charleston, S.C., but there is no Charleston Street in Charleston.)

22. Obv - MATTH. LAUF / CAFE / 82 / MAGNOLIA / ST.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 25 mm, round)
(submittor believes Florida or Georgia)

23. Obv - BAUER BROS. / GREENVILLE
Rev - OLD TOWN HALL / 5 / CAFE
(aluminum, 24 mm, round)
(original owner believed it to be from Greenville, S.C., but I can find no business listings. Style doesn't look like S.C. Possibly Greenville, Miss.? or Greenville, Texas ?)

24. Obv - WELDON LODGE / 26
Rev - GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 25 mm, round)
(submittor thinks Savannah, Ga.?)

25. Obv - A. CHRISTOPHER
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(brass, 21 mm, round)
(this one is supposedly from Charleston, S.C., and was undoubtedly made by the same token manufacturer that made numerous other Charleston tokens, but I can find no mention of this person in any directory.)

26. Obv - LEON PALMISANO / 5¢ / IN MERCHANDISE
Rev - (same)
(brass, 24 mm, round)
(submittor believes possibly Tallahassee, Fla.?)

O'HANLONS

"IS THE PLACE"

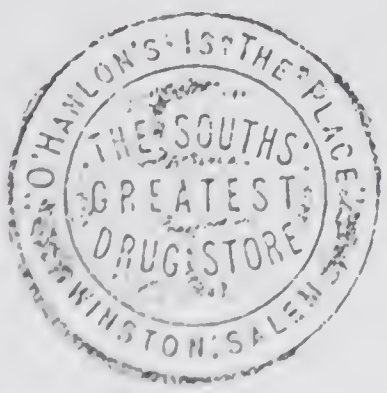
If you have lived in Winston-Salem for any amount of time and have perhaps a little history running freely in your bones then you know the name "O' Hanlon." You've probably passed by it a good many times there at the northwest corner of Fourth and Liberty Streets--the O'Hanlon Building. It's not as new as the flashy glass & steel buildings nearby that have sprung up since the O'Hanlon's birth construction in 1915. "But day in and day out, it was the drug store that remained the corner's focal point," writes a W-S neighbor.

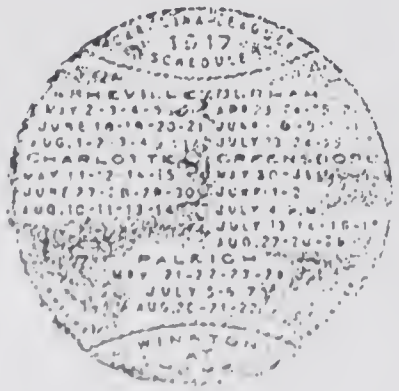
"I can remember, as a small boy, my father bringing me to the drug store when it was a part of the old three-story building," recalls Jerry Newton, who purchased the eight-story building some years ago. The "old three-story" building that Mr. Newton speaks of was the older structure that E.W. O'Hanlon had acquired on the same site in the 1890's. He had opened his first drug store in this building which provided offices for doctors and other professional people on the upper two floors. This was when the town was called WINSTON and the small Moravian community of SALEM, no further than the ring of a small church bell away, had not yet been incorporated [this would happen in 1913].

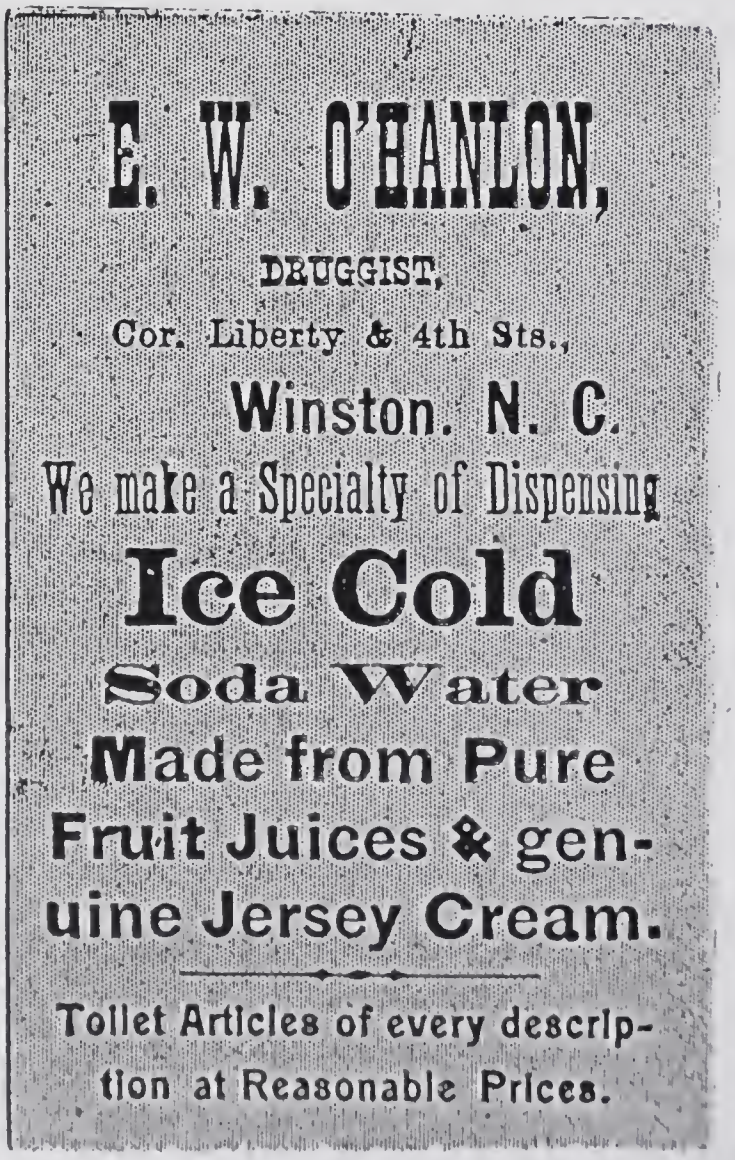
From one of E. W. O'Hanlon's advertisements (circa. 1910), that accompanies this article, I believe it's possible to say O'Hanlon,like so many other druggists, promoted the then great popularity of the soda fountain business. One might well believe as the slogan says O'HANLONS--IS THE PLACE. But how many of the other EIGHT "druggists" listed in 1912 do you suppose also had fountains? [Winston at this time had a population of 22,700, which included its "suburbs."] Remember,this was the era of the glass of soda water, dispensed fresh from the fountain "made from pure fruit juices & genuine Jersey Cream." Sounds tasty!

Years ago when I purchased the small pocket memo pad, that has the O'Hanlon advertisement on the cover, I sort of knew, I suppose, back in my mind that old E.W. O'Hanlon must have used soda checks at his fountain. Some ten years later I am delighted when a friend places one of these 5c SODA WATER checks in my hands " It's true, he used checks." Why did I think-- he must have used checks. I guess it's a feeling one gauges from seeing so many advertisements for a particular business. What better means for advertising, while also extending customer usage, than soda water checks with O'Hanlons IS THE PLACE.

Along with the presently known soda check, Mr. O'Hanlon also advertised with a large metal baseball schedule storecards, the type with the home team's games on one side. One of these large 38 mm bronze store cards is for the 1917 season of the Carolina League struck by Childs, Chicago. The obverse reads, "O'HANLON'S IS THE PLACE" / THE SOUTHS' / GREATEST / DRUG STORE / WINSTON. SALEM.







SOUTH CAROLINA CANNERY MAVERICK UPDATE

by Tony Chibbaro

Since the original S.C. Cannery Maverick article appeared in Vol. 7, No. 2 of the Quarterly, I have identified a few more cannery mavericks from South Carolina.

Inadvertently left out of the previous article were the tokens from the Pinckney Oyster Co. (Ridgeland, SC). (see #1 below) This fairly common set consists of round brass tokens in denominations of 1¢ through 1$\frac{00}{100}$. Although originally attributed to Ridgeland, SC, a local source states that the cannery was located closer to Hilton Head, SC. This information seems to make more sense because Ridgeland is located approximately 10 miles inland, while most canneries were located closer to the water.

Recently attributed to Yonges Island, SC are several tokens from Varn, Byrd & Co. (see #2 and #3 below). All tokens are brass and uniface and were probably used as picker's checks. I've had a few of these tokens for several years, but it was only recently that I found a directory listing for this company in the 1908 Bradstreet. The company is listed as a branch operation of a Savannah, Ga. headquarters. By 1910, the company had undergone a name change to the Varn & Platt Co. Their last directory listing at Yonges Island appeared in 1927.

Purchased with the small group of Varn, Byrd & Co. tokens was this unattributed brass token (see #4 below). I have been patiently searching for this company in the directories, but I have been unable to find any listings that would correspond to H & H.

The final tokens illustrated below (#5 & #6) were only recently discovered. They were used by the Shelmore Oyster Products Company, probably at their Awensdaw location. Both are made of aluminum and were unearthed with the use of a metal detector. See the previous article mentioned above for further comments on this company.

#1

#2

#3

#4

#5

#6

be in Winston, before it became Winston-Salem. I remember saying over a number of times how I appreciated him remembering me and the tokens I collected. How could the poor guy forget as many times as I probably bugged him. "What do you want for it?," I asked.

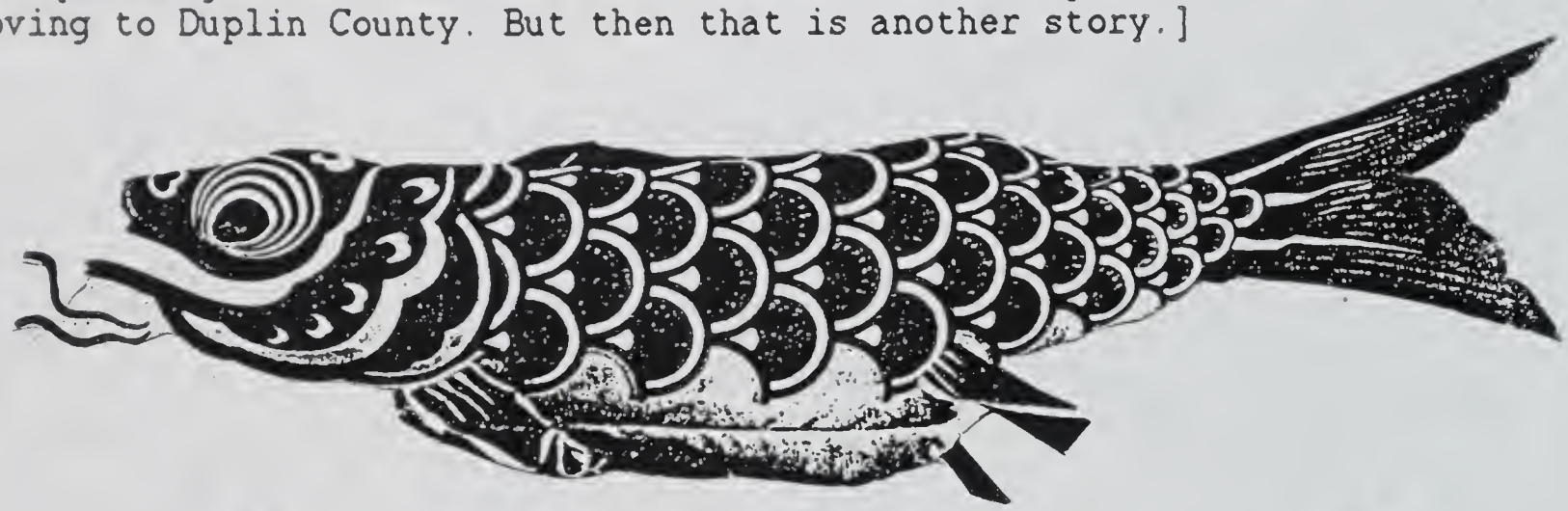
"Two dollars, that's what I gave for it."

I gave him the dollars and my thanks! "Do you still collect tobacco advertising?," I asked.

"Yes, I still pick-up a piece now and again."

"Well," I said ,"I'd like to return the kindness and send you an unusual tobacco item -- a strawberry picker's check made from a Prince Albert tobacco tin".

[I had just run across some of these checks only a month earlier upon moving to Duplin County. But then that is another story.]



FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Pennsylvania trade tokens, George Washington storecards, old charge coins and John Wanamaker ephemera. Thanks! George Ganter, 580 E. Street, Andrews Drive, Media, PA 19063-5804

FOR SALE OR TRADE: N.C. TRANSIT TOKENS - ATWOODS #'s 20-B, 130C-H, 190-D, 240-G-H, 350-B, 360-A, 440-A, 560-A, 700-C-F, 980-D-I. My new personal token counterstamped on Australian kangaroo penny For Sale. Curtis H. Judge, 4505 Cherry Valley Dr., Rockville, MARYLAND 20853

MELFA, Va. strawberry picker's paper checks-- for sale or trade. I have a very limited number of full and partial sets to offer. If interested please write for price and availability (as they may be sold quickly). Thanks! Jerry R. Roughton P.O. Box 831, Kenansville, NC 28349

Atten. This postscript for the readers: Doc Speckle will have some news and an article in the next QUARTERLY. He says he is almost recovered from the various traumatic attacks that have been playing havoc with his system.

Ed.

CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL.8 NO.2&3 1988 WHOLE Nº 30/31

Published quarterly the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL QUARTERLY is the journal of the Carolina Token & Medal Society. Manuscripts for consideration may be mailed to the Journal Editor-Jerry R. Roughton.

The Quarterly reserves the right, however, to edit or reject any material received.

Membership applications may be received by writing to either the Secretary, or the President. Dues for the Society is $6 and applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

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IT'S NEVER TOO LATE!! A SPECIAL DOUBLE "BUNDLING-UP ISSUE

Bundle-up kid..... it's cold outside.

(Next day) late morning, and Billy has miss the school bus and he's still in bed. He feels like something the cat drug inside and left on the old rug on the backporch. He has a bad cold, or the flu.

"So your ma told you to 'bundle-up' and you didn't listen."

[Too late???---no it's never to late.]

(Commentor:) How many times has this happen to you?
(Spokesman:) One time in my whole darn life and I am 84 years old, to date.
(Saleemen:)[pointing to healthy gentleman] This eighty-four year old gentleman is living-proof that you can avoid the miseries and not miss the school bus. How? Glad you asked, about our product.

Medicine is certainly not new, just the sales pitches. Over the years collectors have collected hundreds of items from paper labels to colorful medicine bottles that tell of early medicinal preparations and who prepared them. Token collectors as well, have a few favor drug store or druggist's tokens, they are partial to, Iknow I do. But these nice early,"good for a soda" checks for drug stores are not usually singled out because of there particular significance to medicine. Perhaps one of the exceptions is a Spartanburg, S.C. token that reads: GOOD FOR ONE 5c GLASS SODA WATER HEINITSH'S PHARMACY SPARTANBURG,S.C. // BEST & PUREST MEDICINES AT LOWEST PRICES HEINITSH'S PHARMACY. But generally there is little apparent identification to a specific medicine.

Until one day, you discover an early post card, circa 1907, showing the drug store that you have a soda check. Pictured is the druggists, soda clerk and neighbors all out front of the store. But what really catches your eye is the large painted advertisement on the side of the drugstore which broadsides the medicines prepared by the druggists. Suddenly this "soda check" has taken on special significance. This type of matching of pictorial history to tokens adds much too my enthusiasm for the token collecting hobby.

continuted on next page...

It's Never Too Late!!

My apologizes to those of you who have been waiting for the Quarterly and waiting for the Quarterly to arrive--on time. "Procrastination is not virtue that can easily be vanquished by words or promises--only by deeds"

This is a double issue in that we (namely the editor and his single-staff person-nel, Tony and thanks to Curtis Judge) wish to deliver into print as much as we can put together and stillhave energy to put together another issue, shortly thereafter. Please bear with us and the time it takes to write. We are in need of your articles, news items and etc.

Can anyone suggest a meeting place in which our members can come together for future meetings. We have tryed Raleigh, N.C., but attendance has been sparse. Our last big turn-out was the Mid-winter ANA meeting in Charlotte, N.C. when the show brought many members and guests for a tremenous turn out. Any suggestions?

Thanks for your continued support!!

Editor.....JR

Dear CAR-TAMS member,

I hope everyone is ready to celebrate the Holidays. And now you can do so with a double issue of the Quarterly in hand. As Jerry points out above, it was a long time coming. But better late than never.

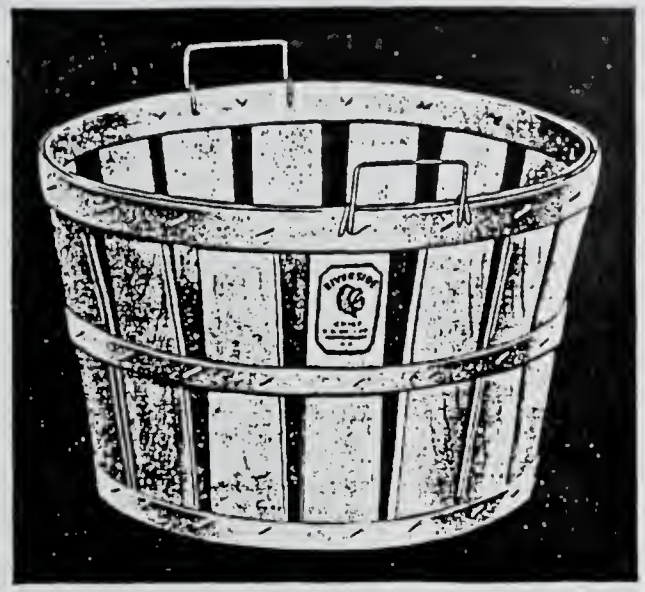
We hope to get out another issue shortly after the Holidays, which would bring us up-to-date. Dues notices will be included with that issue.

You may notice that this issue contains several articles under the byline ac'·cent on ex·o·nu'·mi·a. These are reprinted from SCanner: The Official Publication of the South Carolina Numismatic Association, of which I am the editor. If anyone wishes to join the S.C.N.A., dues are $7.00 per year, and will put you on the mailing list for the SCanner. (Address: S.C.N.A., Nancy King, Secretary, PO Box 87, Anderson, SC 29622.) The SCanner is one of the better state numismatic society publications around and averages 32-36 pages per issue. I think you would be pleased to receive it.

Well, that's about it for now. I hope that everyone has a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.....Tony Chibbaro

THESE OLD DECLASSFIED COMPUTER DISCS THE GOVT. ARE SELLING THE TOKEN COLLECTORS ARE JUST GREAT!! SEE, THIS ONE FROM THE PENTAGON HELPS TO ATTRIBUTE MAVERICKS.

Also, one can run across an interesting maverick now and again which one can almost say "its gotta be from my neck of the woods." This is true, I believe, for an aluminum token for a medicinal preparation that reads: WASHBURN'S WHITE PINE LUNG BALSAM // GOOD FOR 5c IN TRADE. It remains a maverick, but what a jar it would be if I could only salve it. It's never too late!!



"Made Their Way

By The Way They're Made"

Riverside Manufacturing Co., Inc.

BASKETS • CRATES • BOXES

Murfreesboro, N. C.

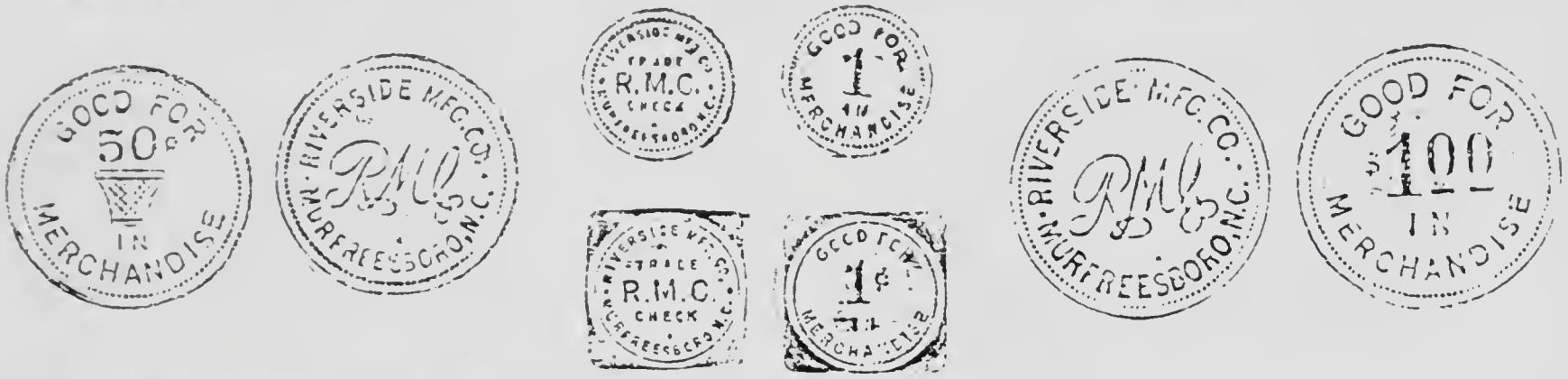
It was considered "the largest basket and crate manufacturing factory in the United States" by the mid-1940's. Using gum, poplar and pine logs from the forests of Gates, Hertford, Bertie and Northampton counties, the firm made wooden veneer fruit and vegetable crates and baskets, known as **truck packages**.

Like the phoenix of old, the Riverside Mfg. Company, arose from the ashes of a bankrupt veneer factory purchased in 1926 by Edwin P. Brown and associates. At first it was "a hand operation" factory employing 20 to 30 workers to manually construct the packages. Later with introduction of automatic machinery and the speed of an assembly line system, the business grew rapidly. Production and sales increased even during the Depression and by the 1940's branches were located at Ahoskie, New Bern and Milwaukee (N.C.).

The main office and plant located at Murfreesboro, N.C. employed some 400 - 500 employees in 1938. Production figures for 1942 show the firm was manufacturing from 20,000 to 35,000 packages a day, ranging in sizes from 1/2 bushel to 48 quarts. The large majority of this production was being sold all over the eastern U. S. It is not known presently whether or not tokens were used at the small branch plants located in North Carolina.

continued on page 4

Tokens for the company began to be used in the late 1930's and into the early 1940's at the **Riverside Store** at Murfreesboro. The "Riverside Store" was a general merchandise business operating in the 1930's under the name "Brown and Parker",this being Edwin P. Brown, president and E. W. Parker, secretary and treasurer of the company. The Riverside Store was open to the employees of the firm as well as to the local townspeople. The tokens,however, were used by the employees as an advance against their pay and accepted at the store.



Tokens issued were in values: 1c, 1c, 5c, 10c, 25c in aluminum; and the 50c and $1 made of brass. All are round except for the one cent square which replaced the one cent round, when it was discovered that it worked the 10-cent slot machines in town.

Unique to the fifty-cent token is a pictorial of a stylized basket featured on the reverse. There are very few tokens to be found from North Carolina to have pictorials.

During the mid-1960's two local men found the bulk of the RMC tokens and they were relatively common for a good many years thereafter, but as many new collectors sooner discover "old" hoards vanish for a number of reasons. What became of the hoard? It's probably sitting in someone's garage [unfortunately, not mine].

My thanks for source materials from A NEW GEOGRAPHY, Vol. II, by Bill Sharpe; The STATE of February 7, 1942 and THE AHOSKIE ERA OF HERTFORD COUNTY,edited by Roy J. Parker (1939).

New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - MASSIE LUMBER CO. / DOVESVILLE, / S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 50 / IN / MERCHANDISE
(brass, 31 mm, round)

This particular company is listed as such in only one of my directories (the 1912 Bradsteet). Prior to 1912, there was a Massie and Adams listed as being partners in a lumber manufacturing concern. After 1912, there is no listing under the last name of Massie. This is an interesting die style. There are one or two other S.C. tokens from this manufacturer. Does anyone else have similar tokens or any information about this token manufacturer ?

Obv - ACKERMAN / DRUG CO. / BISHOPVILLE / S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 c / IN SODA
(aluminum, 20.5 mm, round)

The Ackerman Drug Co. was only listed for a few years, beginning in 1923 and ending in 1926.

Obv - J.F. HOFFMAN / 50 (Anderson, S.C.)
Rev - (Ingle System, 1909 patent date)
(copper, 30 mm, round)

I purchased this token with a group of cotton mill tokens from the Anderson, S.C. area. I was hopeful that it was from the same area until I looked it up in Lloyd Wagaman's Ingle System book. Lloyd had it listed as being from Louisville, Ky. But on a whim, I looked for this merchant in my business directories under Anderson, S.C. And lo and behold, there he was, listed in the grocery and meat business from 1908 through 1923. Lloyd Wagaman has since reattributed this merchant to Anderson, S.C. on the strength of the above evidence.

Obv - WILLMONT OIL MILLS / 500 LBS. / C.S. MEAL / WILLIAMSTON, S.C.
Rev - DATE OF REDEMPTION / SUBJECT / TO RULES / POSTED / IN OFFICE
(brass, 28 mm, round)

A very unusual token, in that it is good for 500 pounds of cotton seed meal. A similar token exists from the same company redeemable at their Pelzer, S.C. branch that is good for 100 pounds of cotton seed hulls. Back in the days when cotton was king, no part of the cotton plant was wasted. The cotton seeds were sent from the ginnery to the oil mill to recycle whatever was possible. I believe that the hulls were used for fertilizer, the meal (from ground-up seed) was used for animal feed, and the cotton seed oil was used for cooking.

New Finds from S. C.

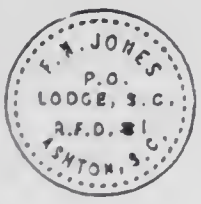
by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - BADHAM LUMBER CO. (Springfield, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 10 / IN MERCHANDISE
(aluminum, 24 mm, round)

I've had a difficult time piecing together the history of this company, but from what I can learn from perusing the directories, the company was only in business under this name for a couple of years. I believe that this company was a separate subsidiary of the Dorchester Lumber Company of Badham, S.C. The Badham Lumber Co. was only listed in Springfield for the years 1926 and 1927. In those directories the company was alternatively listed as a branch operation of a Garnett, S.C. headquarters or a Cosby, S.C. headquarters. In subsequent years, there is no mention of this company operating in Springfield, but a listing under Cosby shows a branch operation of the Dorchester Lumber Co. in Badham. It is possible that the above token was used in Cosby or Garnett, but I do not believe it was used in Badham. The Dorchester Lumber Co. had their own non-maverick tokens. The reason I am attributing this token to Springfield is a first-hand report that the Badham Lumber Co. did utilize tokens at their Springfield sawmill.

Obv - GOOD ONLY / AT / DARLINGTON / VENEER / COMPANY / INC. (Darlington, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 c / IN MERCHANDISE
(aluminum, 20 mm, round)

This company is first listed in 1920, but shows the special notation of "(not inc.)". Later, in 1932 and 1933, the listings do show the letters "Inc.". This would seem to date this particular token to the early thirties. The company was out of business by 1940.



Obv - F.N. JONES / P.O. / LODGE, S.C. / R.F.D. #1 / ASHTON, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN / MERCHANDISE
(brass, 20 mm, round)

Another unusual token in the fact that it lists two towns. I do not believe that F.N. Jones had two places of business. From directory listings, I have gathered that he had only one business, located between Lodge and Ashton. He probably received his mail through the Lodge Post Office. He is listed between 1912 and 1922 as running a sawmill, cotton gin, and general store.

Obv - CHOPPEE SCHOOL (Choppee, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 1 / MEAL / ELEMENTARY
(aluminum, 23 mm, round)

Choppee, S.C. was located in the northern section of Georgetown County. There is no town there any longer. And I do not believe that this school operates any longer either.

New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv – J.Q. BALLENTINE / 10 (Columbia, S.C.)
Rev – (Ingle System, 1909 patent date)
(brass, 21 mm, round)
This merchant is listed in the grocery and meat business from 1912 through 1915. He is then listed in only the meat business from 1916 to 1921.

Obv – A.C. TUXBURY / LUMBER / CO. (Charleston, S.C.)
Rev – GOOD FOR / 1.10 / IN / MERCHANDISE (ctsp S)
(brass, 32 mm, round)
Another unusual token with a not-often-encountered denomination. The A.C. Tuxbury Lumber Company is listed from 1913 through the late 1930's in Charleston as a branch operation of a New York City headquarters. There are other tokens known from this company from Camp No. 1 (no location shown on the token) and Camp No. 2 (from Bethera, S.C.). There also exists a similar token from the Awensdaw Mercantile Co. (same reverse die) which your editor (Jerry) has attributed to the commissary of the A.C. Tuxbury Lumber Company camp located in Awensdaw, S.C.

Obv – MARION COUNTY LUMBER CO. / MILL / STORE
(Marion, S.C.)
Rev – GOOD FOR / 10 c / IN / MERCHANDISE / NOT /
TRANSFERABLE (ctsp H)
(brass, 25 mm, round)
This lumber company is listed from 1908 through 1921 as a branch operation of a Franklin, Va. headquarters. The listing disappears about the same time that a listing for the Camp Mfg. Co. appears. This latter company was also headquartered in Franklin, Va. and operated sawmills throughout Va., N.C., and S.C. I speculate that these two companies were somehow connected. Perhaps the Camp Mfg. Co. purchased the Marion County Lumber Co. or maybe it was something as simple as a name change.

Obv – PAYABLE TO BEARER AT OFFICE / ON / 4TH MONDAY. /
CAROLINA / BUGGY / CO. (Yorkville, S.C.)
Rev – 10 (surrounded by rays)
(white metal, 18 mm, round)
Tokens from this company have been attributed to towns in both North and South Carolina. I have tentatively attributed this token to Yorkville, S.C. (now known as York) on the basis of directory listings in the appropriate time period and the proximity in which the token was found. The Carolina Buggy Co. was listed in the 1893 Bradstreet as a manufacturer of carriages. The directory goes so far as to list special capital information, which suggests that the company was not just a small mom-and-pop operation, which in turn suggests the possibility of tokens being used.

Southeastern Maverick Column

by Tony Chibbaro

27. Obv - HENRY BACKES / HOWELL.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 c / IN TRADE
(brass, 26 mm, round)
(dug up with a metal detector near Centerville. Tenn.)

28. Obv - THOMPSON / FRUIT CO.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 1 / BOX / PEACHES
(brass, 20 mm, round)
(submittor believes possibly from Georgia ??)

29. Obv - GOOD FOR / $ 1.00 / IN TRADE / AT L.W. GENTRY'S
Rev - (same)
(brass, 34 mm, round)
(This token, along with other denominations from the same merchant and the next maverick, were dug from behind a house in Shelbyville, Tenn.

30. Obv - JOE TODD'S / BARBER / SHOP
Rev - GOOD FOR / 25 c / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 25 mm, round)
(dug from the same backyard as the above token)

31. Obv - PETE WALKER'S / SHOE / SHOP / ONE GOOD ON / $ 1.00 / JOB / 128 SOUTH STREET
Rev - GOOD FOR / c 10 c / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 23 mm, round)
(original owner thought it to be from Greenville. S.C. but possibly from Charlotte ???)

33. Obv - M. CRIST / KLONDIKE / HOTEL / 523 WESTERN AVE.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 c / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 24 mm, round)
(purchased from a S.C. dealer. this token looks midwestern, but Knoxville. Tenn. does have a Western Ave. in the business district)

32. Obv - A.J. HARN
Rev - GOOD FOR / 1.00 / IN TRADE
(brass, 32 mm, round)
(owner believes from Charleston, but I can find no directory substantiation)

John T. Rees: At the Sign of the Indian

by Jerry R. Roughton

"One of the most popular establishments with the men of Greensboro is the tobacco and cigar store at 201 South Elm street. This business was established about nine years ago [1901] and has been under the control of Mr. Rees for about six months [1910]. The store is attractively fitted up with new fixtures, for the display of the large stock which embraces all that is best in cigars, tobacco, pipes and cigarettes, as well as smokers' sundries of every description. There is also a well stocked news-stand in the store where can be found the latest newspapers, magazines, picture post cards, etc."

This description from a 1910 Special Souvenir Number of the (Greensboro, N.C.) **Daily Record** gives us a small glimpses of a young man, John T. Rees, just starting out in the business world at the turn of the century. He was a native of Greensboro and it was there that he gained some early experience of the tobacco business through his employment in a variety of different jobs in tobacco warehouses, chewing tobacco and cigar factories.

By 1909 the future must have looked mighty bright for John Rees for he married in September and by the beginning of the next year had started into the general retail tobacco business, Rees' Cigar Store. This was the store described above and further elaborated on in the pages of the Daily Record, "in the rear of the store, which is 120 feet deep, is an up-to-date pool room owned by Messrs. Couch and Schaffe[r], of Richmond, Va. This room is fitted with up-to-date pool and billiard tables and is under the management of Mr. Rees, who in the short time since he took hold of the business has made an unqualified success of both departments."

Not mentioned in any early description of the store, but, however obvious in a distance post card view of the storefront was the appearance of a (wooden) Indian standing out front. Though this was not uncommon, perhaps even for a southern cigar store, it is noteworthy that Rees carried this bit of advertising over to his tokens. He saw fit to mention his Indian on both varieties of his tokens:

ob. JOHN T. REES' / PLACE / AT THE / SIGN / OF THE INDIAN
re. GOOD FOR / NICKEL / IN TRADE

round brass 21mm

ob. JOHN T. REES PLACE. / AT THE SIGN / OF THE / INDIAN
re. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE

round aluminum 18.5mm

Directory listings reveal Rees' cigar store continued to operate, and listed as JOHN T. REES through the early 1920's with the location at 201 S. Elm Street. as late as 1921. There were additional location changes and the addition of another store, "Rees Cigar & Sporting Goods Co.," in the mid-1920's, but by the early 1930's there are no listings for any of the stores. I believe it is plausible that the tokens may have been used in the early years when Mr. Rees was just starting out and wished to promote his business. Certainly the brass, "nickel," token has the appearance of being used circa. 1910.

I believe I would be amiss if I did not conclude this short article about Mr. Rees' cigar store without mention-the other business success of John T. Rees.In 1913 a Mr. D. O. Myrick became manager of the cigar store as Mr. Rees was busy in August of that year with the establishment of his El Rees So Cigar Factory. His early training would enable him to become a successful cigar manufacturer in Greensboro with one of the popular, less expensive cigars-- *El Rees So*.

Some early production figures reveal 240,000 El Rees Cigars were produced in 1915 and within two years output from the factory soared to 15 million cigars. Some employment figures show the El Rees So Cigar Company employed approximately 75 men and 25 women in the years 1921-22. By 1924 city directories for Greensboro indicate, inaddition to the El Rees Cigar Co., Mr. Rees was in partnership with a Wilson S. Mitchell manufacturers of R & M cigars. It appears the El Rees So factory continued into the early 1930's, but may have eventually ended with the era of the five-cent cigar and with the hardness of the economics of the times.

Reference: "The Gate City" THE DAILY RECORD [Greensboro,N.C], 1910, p.56.
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, VOL. VI, NORTH CAROLINA BIOGRAPHY. (1919), p.67

A Savannah Token Adventure

by Curtis H. Judge

All token collectors are aware of the usual sources for obtaining items to add to their collections. Everyone has dealt with dealers, mail bid sales, and traded with other collectors. There is another avenue which should be considered by each collector, that is going directly to the issuing source of the token. In many cases this is not possible since the issuer has long since gone out of business, or is in a remote geographic location. With a little careful research, there are probably many current token issuing firms in his area where a collector can add items to his collection.

Approximately 7 years ago, while living in Savannah, Georgia I decided to take some time and visit the Savannah Transit Company. Already having checked with a bus driver, I found that there were no tokens in current usage. Looking in my Atwood´s catalog, I noted that there were 12 different varieties of tokens issued by the transit authority over the years. I looked up the current address and took several hours and made a visit.

Upon arriving at the authoritiy´s facility, I found that the administrative offices were in the back of the bus repair barn. I had to go through the maintenance operations to get to the offices which in itself was an interesting side trip. Once inside, the biggest hurdle was getting past the secretary/receptionist. She just couldent seem to understand what I wanted or what a token was. To clarify the entire situation, I went out to my car and retrieved my trusty Atwood´s catalog and brought it in for explanation purposes. Once that hurdle was crossed, she was most helpful in trying to direct me to someone who might know something about the tokens.

The next hour was spent talking with three individuals who could remember the various tokens being used. They gave me some background information, etc., but couldn´t help with any examples for my collection. My last stop was at the Controller´s office. Here I finally struck pay dirt. After running through my story about my collecting interests and showing him the catalog he said "Yes I think I can help you. We had a couple of boxes around here somewhere just full of the old tokens.." He rummaged around in several filing cabinets and couldn´t locate them. He then went into the vault, reappearing about five minutes later with two large cigar boxes in hand. The controller handed me the boxes saying " Here look through these. I´m sure that you can find what you need in these."

I opened the first box and it was full to the brim with all different varieties of Savannah tokens. There were about 2500 tokens in the box which took me several hours to sort. I managed to pick out 15 of almost every variety used by the authority. The 780A token from the Savannah Electric Company being by far the rarest with only 10 examples in the entire lot.

continued on page 12

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED--Canning, packing house & picker checks (any state). Please price and describe in first letter. James M. Boswell, 1378 Defense Hwy.,Gambrills, MD. 21054

WANTED: FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH TRANSIT TOKENS. ALSO NEED PICTORIAL TT'S WORLDWIDE. WILL SWAP OR PURCHASE. WHAT DO YOU HAVE? CURTIS H. JUDGE, 4505 CHERRY VALLEY DR., ROCKVILLE, MD 20853

WANTED: Pennsylvania trade tokens, old charge coins, George Washington storecards and John Wanamaker ephemera. Thanks! George Ganter, 580 E. St. Andrews Dr., Media, PA 19063-5804.

Need your North Carolina token listings for N.C. Trade Token & Storecard Catalogue. Please send your rubbings, descriptions and etc. I am currently putting the material into manuscript form and can use your help. Many thanks! Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 831, Kenansville, NC 28349 (919 296-1155) P.S. Will trade or buy your N.C.s as well.

Collector looking for Panama and Canal Zone tokens, medals, badges, post cards and ephemera.Please write: Gene Hamlin, Jr., Box 577, Carthage, NC 28327

FOR SALE: SOUTH CAROLINA MAVERICK INDEX (2nd edition) and TOWN RARITY GUIDE. This second edition contains almost twice the number of maverick listings and also a very useful town rarity guide that was not included in the first edition. The price is $3.50 postpaid. TONY CHIBBARO, PO BOX 420. PROSPERITY, SC 29127.

"A Savannah Token Adventure" (continued)

The second cigar box was also a superior find. This was a box of "junk" that had ended up in the fareboxes over the years. It contained many transit tokens from other agencies, old trade tokens, tax tokens, foreign coins etc. Another joyful hour was spent sorting out approximately 100 misc. tokens to add to my trading stock. When I was ready to leave, I asked the kind gentlemen how much I owed him for the tokens. He said "you can have the junk tokens for free and the others will cost you .15 each". This was a true bargain considering the number of tokens and many varied varieties.

In the end, going directly to the issuing source had been quite an easy method of adding a number of tokens to my collection as well as obtaining numerous varieties to trade. If the collector is careful and dilligent he can probably locate several similar sources right in his back yard.

ac′•cent on ex•o•nu′•mi•a

by Tony Chibbaro

THE 1899 CONFEDERATE VETERANS' REUNION

The Civil War and the Confederacy have always held considerable interest to the dyed-in-the-wool exonumia collector, and such is the case concerning items from the United Confederate Veterans. Although the casual collector may not have heard of this organization, it was similar in scope to the present day V.F.W. (Veterans of Foreign Wars) in that only veterans of the Confederate Army or Navy could be members. The organization had its roots in a chance meeting between two former Confederate Army officers in New Orleans in 1889.

Captain J.F. Shipp of Chattanooga, Tennessee happened to run into General John B. Gordon, then Governor of Georgia, in the lobby of the St. Charles Hotel while both were in New Orleans on business. There they spent an afternoon discussing the need for a national organization of Confederate Veterans. Notices were later sent to the various state-oriented Veterans' Societies, asking them to send representatives to an organizational meeting. The United Confederate Veterans (U.C.V.) was then formed, with General John B. Gordon elected as the first Commander-in-Chief.

The first national encampment was held in Chattanooga in July of 1890 and featured a grand parade, formal speeches, and several business sessions. This first Reunion was an outstanding success and thereafter the annual event became the great patriotic occasion of the year in the South.

Each Reunion was held in a different city on a yearly basis, with most of the prominent Southern cities being chosen as the site sooner or later. Charleston had the honor of being the host city for the Ninth Annual Reunion, held on May 10-13, 1899. The Grand Parade was held on May 10th, with an estimated five thousand veterans marching up Meeting Street to Marion Square. There, the troops were reviewed by Gen. John B. Gordon, who was the Commander-in-Chief for the first 15 years of the U.C.V.'s existence. Other former generals in attendance included Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and Gen. W.L. Cabell. The newspaper headline of May 10th (shown below) demonstrates the feelings of the day.

RE-UNION

1899

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

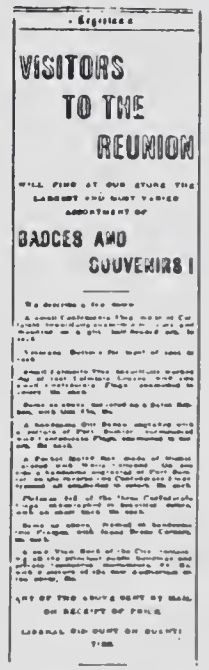
The News and Courier.

The highlight of the parade was the presentation of the "old battle-scarred flags", which were carried by the color bearers. Among the old flags was the very first Confederate flag unfurled over Fort Sumter after the original evacuation by Union troops in 1861.

The main business session was held that day also in the meeting hall of the St. Andrew's Society, the very place where the Ordinance of Secession was drafted on Dec. 20, 1860. The same gavel, the same table, and the same chairs were used by the officers of the U.C.V. that had been used some 38 years previously by the secessionists who put the South on a collision course with the North. Various points of business were discussed at the session, including: the publication of a library edition of twelve volumes of Confederate military history; the erection of the Jefferson Davis Monument at Richmond, Va.; and the formation of a committee to honor the memory of Miss Varina Anne (Winnie) Davis by the construction of an orphanage near Luray, Virginia.

Miss Winnie Davis was the "original" daughter of the Confederacy, born to President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis in the very midst of the Civil War. There were extensive memorial exercises given in her honor at this Reunion, hosted by the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy. By account of the length of the prose written about her in the newspapers of the day, she must have been a favorite of all those who still held dear feelings for the Confederacy.

Not much else of note happened at this Reunion. Mainly, they functioned as an opportunity for old friends and war buddies to get together and talk about old times, to rehash old war stories, and to wax nostalgic about the way things could have been.


VISITORS TO THE REUNION

BADGES AND SOUVENIRS !

As could be imagined, souvenirs abounded at these reunions. In fact the Charleston newspapers were ripe with advertisements offering souvenirs for sale. The ad pictured at right was only one of several printed in the May 10th edition of the **Charleston News & Courier**. The proprietor of Legerton's Drug Store was hoping to cash in on the patriotic fervor of the Reunion by offering several different souvenirs to the visiting veterans. Note that one of the items is a "handsome Gilt Badge, engraved with a picture of Fort Sumter, surmounted with Confederate Flags, enamelled in colors, 25 cents each."

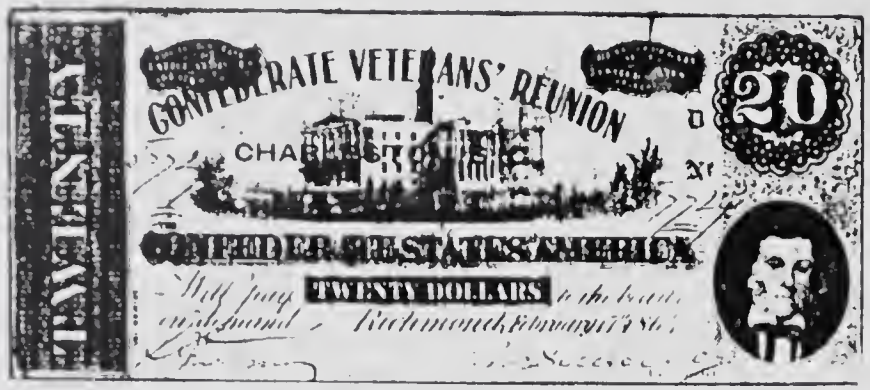
CHARLESTON, S.C

Astonishingly, I have located one of these very same souvenir badges. It is pictured at left. As advertised almost ninety years earlier, it features a scene of Fort Sumter surrounded by the inscription **REUNION U.C.V. MAY 1899**. Two Confederate flags, enamelled in red and blue, appear to either side of a defiant eagle. This lower piece is attached to an upper portion which features only the words **CHARLESTON, S.C.** Both portions of the badge are made of gilt brass. A manufacturer's signature on the reverse of the larger portion proclaims C.M. Robbins of Attleboro, Mass. to be the maker.

Continued on page 14

A second souvenir badge appears somewhat similar, but was made by a different manufacturer - the Schwab Stamp & Stencil Co of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This one is also made of two pieces. The brass upper portion shows only the word **SOUVENIR**. The larger lower portion features a round aluminum center on which is enamelled a Confederate battle flag. On the brass outer portion, the following wording appears: **9th ANNUAL REUNION - UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS - CHARLESTON - MAY 10-13 - 1899.** Both this badge and the one described previously have a pin arrangement soldered to the reverse so that the badge could be worn on the clothing in a conspicuous manner.

The third item pictured is a piece of Confederate paper money that has been turned into a Reunion souvenir by the addition of overprints on the front and the back. The note itself is a specimen of Criswell type 67 issued at Richmond on February 17, 1864.



On the obverse, overprinted in black ink directly on the central vignette of the State Capitol of Tennessee at Nashville are the words **CONFEDERATE VETERANS' REUNION / CHARLESTON, S.C. / MAY, 1899.** The overprint on the reverse of the note features a poetical lament to the ill-fated Confederacy. In its entirety, it reads:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone
Keep it dear friends and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell,
Of liberty born of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled by and the weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still,
Coin was so rare that the treasury quaked
If a dollar dropped in the till

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned,
And this little check represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received it,
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each Southern patriot believed it

But our boys thought little of price or of pay,
Or of bills that were over due;
We knew that if it brought us our bread to-day,
'Twas the best our poor country could do.

Keep it; it tells all our history over,
From the birth of the dream to the last;
Modest, and born of the Angel - Hope,
Like our hopes of success - it passed.

These words, written some 90 years ago, faithfully describe the feelings of the many Southerners that mourned the loss of their Confederacy. They are a touching reminder of what things were like when our nation was rebuilding itself from the effects of the Civil War.

Reprinted from the October 1988 issue of SCanner: The Official Publication of the South Carolina Numismatic Association.

A THIRD SOUVENIR BADGE FROM
THE CHARLESTON U.C.V. REUNION

ac′•cent on ex•o•nu′•mi•a

by Tony Chibbaro

THE LITTLEST WORLD'S FAIR

Many of you probably know that world's fairs are nothing new under the sun; they date back well into the 1800's. But, how many of you know that South Carolina played host to a world's fair back in the early part of this century? That's right, a real live world's fair was held in Charleston in 1901-1902.

The idea of Charleston hosting an exposition (that's what a world's fair was called back then) was first suggested by Col. John H. Averill in 1899. Col. Averill was concerned that Charleston was lagging behind other Southern cities in commercial prominence. He believed that by hosting an exposition Charleston and the entire state could highlight their commercial advantages in an attempt to regain the prosperity that was lost during the Civil War and its aftermath. After all, other cities had been hosting expositions for decades, many with great success. Twenty-seven million people had visited Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and Averill pointed out that if only a fraction of this number visited Charleston, surely the people of South Carolina would benefit.

The idea caught on rapidly, committees were formed, and the people of Charleston began to ready themselves for their world's fair. Money was raised by selling stock subscriptions and magnificent buildings were started. Enthusiasm ran high through the streets of Charleston; everyone was excited about the Exposition.

The fair was formally named **The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition** in an attempt to stress that the port city of Charleston was ideally situated as a shipping point for trade among the Southeastern United States and the West Indies. The formal name seemed a little too long for the tongue, so it was often shortened to **The West Indian Exposition** or **The Charleston Exposition**.

The exposition grounds were located just north of downtown Charleston, near the old Washington Racecourse (where Hampton Park is located today). Streetcar lines were built to accommodate traffic to and from the city. Numerous buildings were erected to house the exposition displays, among which were exhibits from twenty states and three foreign countries.

The Cotton Palace was the most imposing building on the grounds (320 feet long), and in combination with the Palace of Commerce and the Palace of Agriculture, formed the Court of Palaces. This central courtyard was the focal point of the Exposition, and also contained the beautiful Sunken Gardens. Many other buildings were constructed,

The Cotton Palace

and all were painted with ivory tints, which gave rise to the Exposition's nickname, "The Ivory City."

The Exposition opened formally on December 2, 1901 amid great fanfare (December 1 happened to fall on a Sunday). The Governor, the Mayor of Charleston, and some 22,000 other people witnessed the large parade and other festivities. Other notable happenings from the Exposition include:

-- The Liberty Bell arrived from Philadelphia on January 9, 1902 and was on display at the Exposition until closing.

-- President Teddy Roosevelt toured the Exposition on April 9, 1902. "President's Day", as it called, drew over 24,000 visitors to witness a large military parade and obtain a glimpse of the President.

-- The U.S. Mint had an exhibit at the Exposition (as it did at other large expositions of the day). It is possible that actual U.S. Mint coining presses were used to strike some of the souvenir medals sold at the Exposition, but this is not known for certain. (This was common practice at some of the other expositions, such as the World's Columbian Exposition.)

President Teddy Roosevelt Reviewing the Parade at the Exposition.

-- The largest attendance on a single day occurred on May 22, 1902. This day was proclaimed to be "Wagener Day", the purpose of which was to honor Capt. F.W. Wagener, the president of the Exposition Company. Capt. Wagener was the "lifeblood" of the Exposition and was well-liked by all who knew him. This fact was attested to by the 25,000+ people who attended the Exposition on his special day. Capt. Wagener had been very influential in getting the entire project off the ground, selflessly donating time, money, and even the land upon which the "Ivory City" was built.

The Exposition closed on May 31, 1902 with "Charleston Day." Attendance for the entire 6 months totalled some 675,000 - a far cry from the millions that had visited other expositions. In fact, this was the smallest attendance figure that the author was able to find for any world's fair before or since. (Hence, the title of this article, "The Littlest World's Fair.") Contributing to the low attendance was the fact that the Exposition was partly held during the winter months. Also, it seems that Charleston experienced some uncharacteristically severe weather during the Exposition, depressing attendance even more.

As a result of the poor attendance, the Exposition Company went bankrupt and was placed into receivership. (This seems to be the primary hazard of having a world's fair, it has happened to a good many of them in the past.) The Exposition was successful in some ways, though. It did showcase the state of South Carolina to the world, eventually gaining several new businesses and industries for the city Charleston. And even

 Continued on page 16

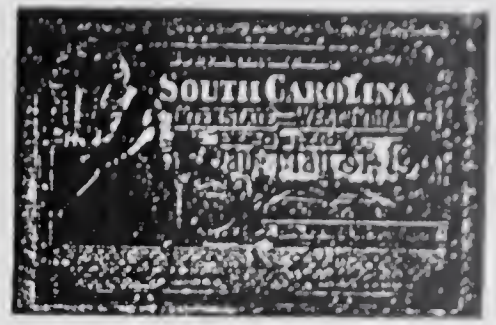
though the celebrations at the Ivory City had come to an end, there were many happy memories to remind the thousands of visitors of the good times that were had at the "Littlest World's Fair."

Tourists are always prime targets of souvenir peddlers, and visitors to the Charleston Exposition were not immune to the propositions of these hucksters. The author has seen such diverse souvenir items as salt-and-pepper shakers, drinking glasses, dispensary bottles, collector's spoons, watch case openers, and coin banks which all proudly proclaim their origin. Exonumically speaking, there were also a great many souvenirs in the form of tokens, medals, tickets, and badges. The author has chosen just a few of the many items available for illustration.

The first item is one of the many medals that were sold at the fair. The obverse features the name of the exposition, along with some kind of plantation scene depicting farm workers under a palmetto tree. The reverse features pertinent information about the date and location, along with a small rendition of Fort Sumter inside a wreath of cotton. The medal is made of silver-plated brass and measures 33 mm. It was probably sold as a pocket piece, meant to be carried around with the spare change in one's pocket.

The second item appears to be part of a souvenir stickpin. The portion pictured to the right was probably attached to a stickpin by the hole at the top, and was meant to be worn on the coat collar or some other article of clothing. The obverse features a palmetto tree with the words: CHARLESTON, S.C. / WEST INDIAN / EXPOSITION / 1901-2. The reverse features a frontal view of the Cotton Palace. This small souvenir token measures only 18 mm and is made of gilded brass.

The third item is a special souvenir admission ticket printed for use only on Wagener Day - May 22, 1902. (See above for comments on this special day.) The ticket measures 68 mm × 120 mm and is printed in black ink on cardboard stock. The upper left corner features a portrait of Capt. F.W. Wagener, the president of the Exposition Company. The central vignette features the Administration Building, while the upper right corner shows an insert of the Palace of Agriculture (also known as the South Carolina Building). The reverse is not pictured, but it features only ornamental turnings and the engraver's signature (E.A. Wright, Banknote Engraver, Philadelphia).



The fourth item is also a souvenir ticket, this one good for admission on Charleston Day - May 31, 1902. This was ostensibly the final day of the Exposition. The ticket (57 mm × 88 mm) features a vignette of a seated Liberty placed to the left of a bird's eye view of the Court of Palaces. The ticket is printed in black ink on banknote stock. The words "Charleston Day, May 31, 1902" suggests the possible existence of other tickets with different overprints for such "days" as Opening Day, Negro Day, Military Day, South Carolina Day, and President's Day. The reverse (not pictured) again features ornamental turnings and the engraver's signature (E.A. Wright).

These are only a few of the exonumic souvenirs from South Carolina's one and only World's Fair. A complete collection would probably include 30 or 40 different items.

I wonder if those souvenir peddlers ever considered that their little trinkets would be enthusiastically collected almost 100 years later?

Reprinted from the July 1988 issue of SCanner: The Official Publication of the South Carolina Numismatic Association.

SOME ADDITIONAL TICKETS FROM
THE WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION

ac'•cent on ex•o•nu'•mi•a

by Tony Chibbaro

THE POST EXCHANGE TOKENS OF FORT MOULTRIE

One of the things that makes the collecting of exonumia such fun is the fact that every token, every medal, and every piece of scrip has an interesting story to tell. Sometimes the story is apparent to all, at other times a bit of research is needed to bring it out. And occasionally, one comes across a token or medal which refuses to reveal its background; no amount of digging into the history books or research materials will unlock the mystery behind its existence.

"Accent on Exonumia" is intended to be a regular feature of the *SCanner*. The column will highlight the story behind the token - the deeds and the misdeeds, the triumphs and the failures, the battles won and the battles lost. This is the essence of token and medal collecting. The first installment of this column will deal with South Carolina's first permanent military fortification - Fort Moultrie.

The fort that is known today as Moultrie has had a long and varied history, a life that has undergone several incarnations. The original fort was built in 1776 on Sullivan's Island (one of the barrier islands at the mouth of Charleston Harbor) to aid in the defense of South Carolina's premier city against the threat of British warships. The fort was hastily constructed using thousands of palmetto logs and tons of sand, with gun platforms being placed amid the ramparts.

Colonel William Moultrie, a Charleston-born former militiaman and Indian fighter, had been placed in charge of not only the construction but also the defense of the new fortifications. Moultrie, in command of only 400 men and 31 cannons, hurried to make preparations for war against a nearby British fleet that included 10 warships and nearly 300 heavy guns. The battle raged on June 28, 1766; the brave patriots were severly outmanned but managed to repulse the British invaders. The soundly-defeated British warships retreated the next day, abandoning one of their ships and sustaining over 300 casualties. The palmetto logs of the fort fared much better. Although they were hit many times by enemy fire, the spongy logs tended to absorb the force of the British shell rather than being splintered and blown apart.

Fort Moultrie as it appears today.

It was during this particular battle that Sgt. William Jasper enacted his famous heroic deed. A British cannonball had hit the fort's flagpole and had knocked down the flag. Sgt. Jasper calmly climbed over the ramparts, defiantly exposed himself to British fire for a considerable period of time, and remounted the downed flag. Jasper was not wounded during his little excursion, and for his heroics he later received Governor Rutledge's sword.

Colonel Moultrie, for his part in commanding the young American troops in the first major victory of the Revolutionary War, was promptly promoted to general, and was further honored by having the palmetto-and-sand fort named after him. Even the resourceful palmetto tree received recognition by becoming the "state symbol" and being incorporated into the state flag and the state seal.

After the Revolutionary War had ended, the troops were withdrawn, and the fort was abandoned to the forces of wind and wave. By 1794, the first fort had deteriorated to the point of no return, when a second Fort Moultrie was ordered to be erected by act of Congress. This second fort fared no better against the forces of nature that the first. It was ravaged by a killer hurricane on September 7, 1804.

The third Fort Moultrie, built of sturdier brick and mortar and basically the one present today, was completed in 1809. This fort saw only limited action in the War of 1812; no major battles were fought in Charleston Harbor this time. And except for use as a troop staging area during the Mexican War in 1846, all was fairly quiet for a number of years.

Although there were no major threats to the security of the U.S. during this quiet period, the powers in Washington thought it necessary to post a permanent garrison at Fort Moultrie. Stationed at the fort at various times prior to the Civil War were such notables as famed author Edgar Allen Poe, inventor-of-baseball Abner Doubleday, and the infamous William T. Sherman.

Osceola's grave at Fort Moultrie.

Another famous person also walked the grounds of Fort Moultrie during this time period, although not by his choice. The famous Seminole Indian leader Osceola was imprisoned at the fort in 1838. This ended his two-year resistance against the U.S. government's removal of his people from their ancestral lands. Unfortunately, he contracted a severe infection during his confinement, and died a few weeks later. He was then buried at the fort with full military honors. His grave can still be visited near the fort's "sally port" entrance.

Fort Moultrie was also to figure prominently in the Civil War. The fort participated in the opening battle of the War Between the States, when Confederate forces at Moultrie fired on the Union forces at Fort Sumter. Although not having the distinction of firing the first shot of the war (that distinction is held by Fort Johnson on James Island), Fort Moultrie was the main Confederate participant in this initial engagement between the North and South. Moultrie and Sumter fired round after round at each other, each wanting to get the best of the other. After two days, Moultrie had the upper hand, and the Union forces at Sumter were forced to surrender.

Moultrie was involved in many other battles during the Civil War, mainly in defense against Union ironclads. The fort was finally captured by Union forces in February of 1865, but not before it was able tc prove itself as a great Confederate stronghold.

In the years after the war, Fort Moultrie was renovated and re-equipped with larger gun emplacements. The fort again became quiet until the Spanish-American War in 1898. The coastal defenses of the U.S. were beefed up during

Continued on page 13

this confrontation, and Moultrie was no exception. Additional batteries were built to house even more powerful guns.

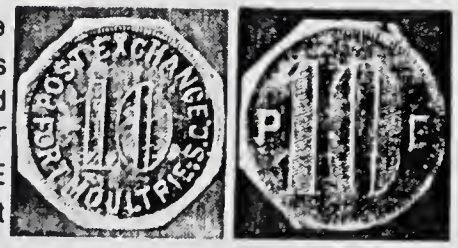
During World Wars I & II, the fort again found itself in readiness for war. Thankfully, no battles were ever fought in Charleston Harbor during these wars, but the soldiers were ever-vigilant and always ready to defend the fort none-the-less. And even during peacetime, Fort Moultrie was not as quiet as it had been in the past. In the 1920's and 1930's, the fort ofter found itself playing host to thousands of members of the National Guard, the ROTC, or the CCC.

A long chapter in the military history of S.C. came to an end in 1947 when the proud fort was finally deactivated. After 171 years of service in the defense of Charleston Harbor, Fort Moultrie's military usefulness had come to an end. In 1960 the old fort became part of the National Park System. It has now been restored and can be toured most any day of the year.

Tokens used at the Fort Moultrie Post Exchange (PX for short) include the following three. They were primarily used to enable the troops to get an advance against future wages. If a particular soldier found himself broke a couple of weeks before payday, he was advanced these tokens so that he could obtain essential items from the post exchange. The amount was later deducted from his pay.

The first token, and also the oldest of the three, reads: POST EXCHANGE / 10¢ / FORT MOULTRIE, S.C. on the obverse. The reverse is blank except for the picture of a key. The significance of this key is not known. The token is made of brass and measures 35mm. The fact that all of the letters and numerals are incuse (stamped into the surface of the metal rather than in relief) can be used to date the token in a general sense. Incuse tokens were generally made in the 1880's and early 1890's.

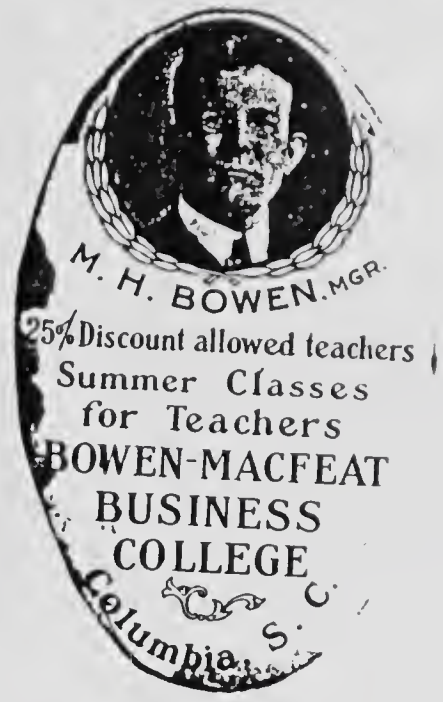
The second token pictured is also made of brass and shows the following on the obverse: POST EXCHANGE / FORT / PX / MOULTRIE. The reverse features: GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE. This token measures 21mm. It is interesting that the letters "PX" on the obverse have been counterstamped into the metal after the token had already been struck. Perhaps this was done at the PX itself as a means of validating the token. The token probably dates from 1895 to 1905.



The third token pictured comes from a little later time period, probably 1910 to 1920. It is made of aluminum, measures 26mm, and reads: POST EXCHANGE / 10 / FORT MOULTRIE, S.C. on the obverse. And P 10 E on the reverse. Additional tokens of different denominations are known in brass.

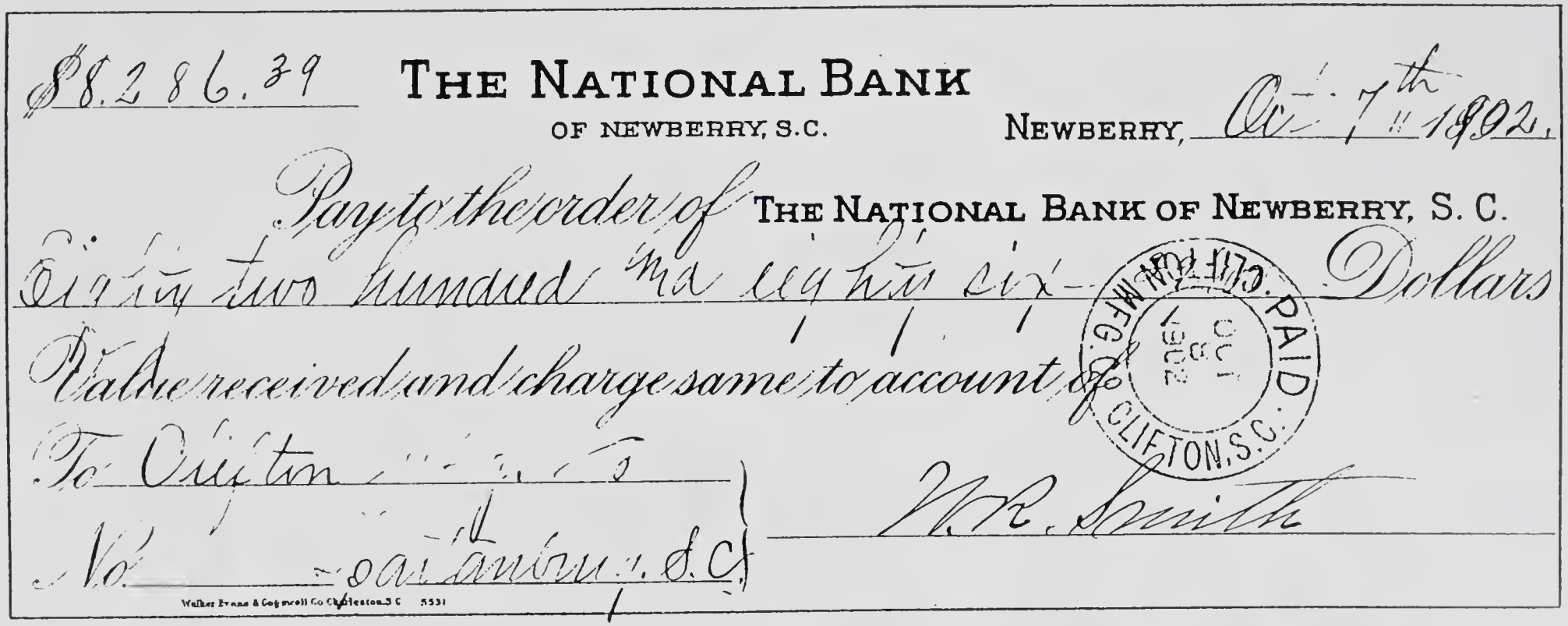
Hopefully, the reader can now get a feel for the history that underlies these tokens. This is what makes token collecting so enjoyable.....and so addicting!!

Reprinted from the April 1988 issue of SCanner: The Official Publication of the South Carolina Numismatic Association.

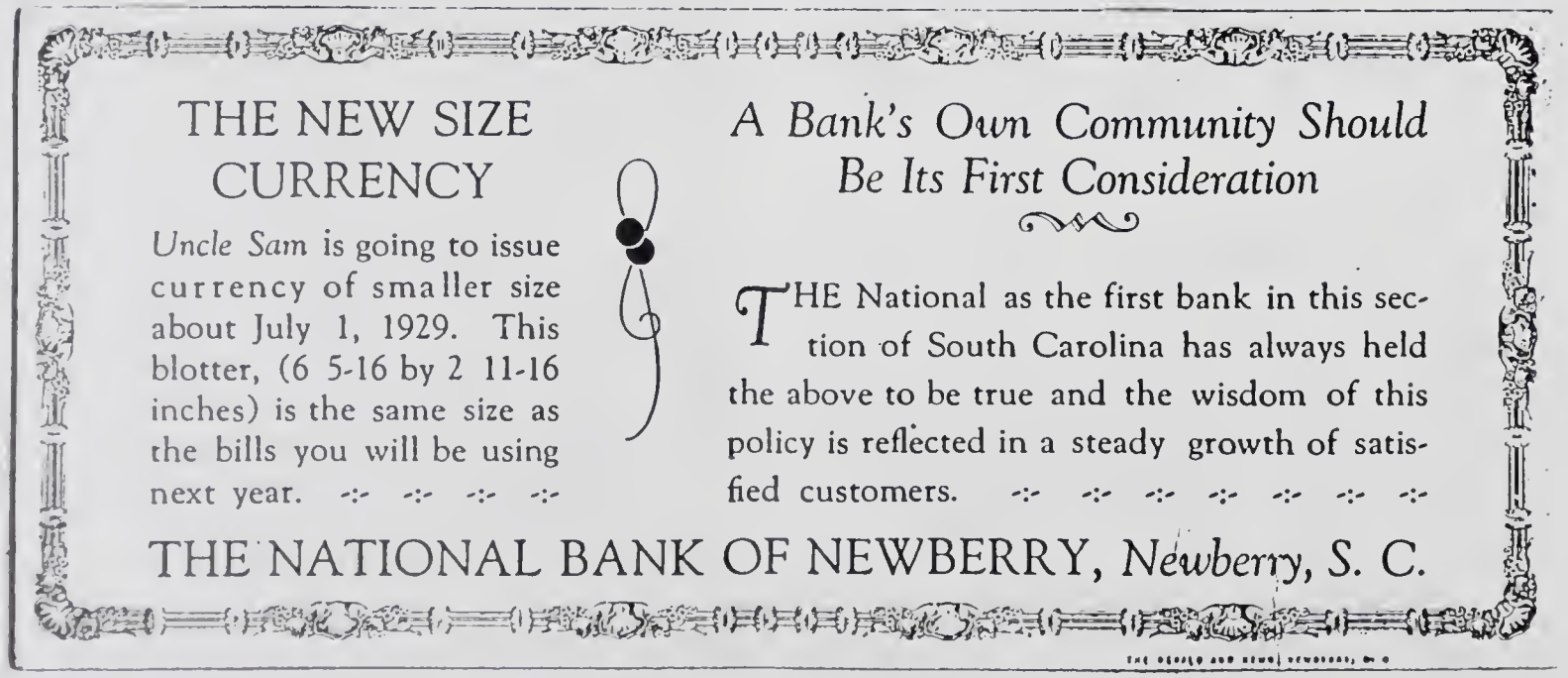


A POCKET ADVERTISING MIRROR FROM COLUMBIA. THIS IS THE ONLY POCKET MIRROR PRESENTLY KNOWN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A TOKEN WHICH READS:
GOOD FOR 25 CENTS ON
A NEW ACCOUNT



A CANCELLED CHECK


THE NEW SIZE CURRENCY
Uncle Sam is going to issue currency of smaller size about July 1, 1929. This blotter, (6 5-16 by 2 11-16 inches) is the same size as the bills you will be using next year.
A Bank's Own Community Should Be Its First Consideration
THE National as the first bank in this section of South Carolina has always held the above to be true and the wisdom of this policy is reflected in a steady growth of satisfied customers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEWBERRY, Newberry, S. C.

AN INK BLOTTER ADVERTISING "THE NEW SIZE CURRENCY"

A POCKET-SIZE CELLULOID COIN BANK

MICHIGAN TRADE TOKENS

by Paul A. Cunningham

A book review by Curtis H. Judge

For this month's book review, we would like to report on the newest addition to the growing list of state trade token catalogs. In April, Michigan Exonumia Publishers has released the long awaited volume entitled "Michigan Trade Tokens". The volume is printed in the standard 6" x 9" format. It consists of 650 pages printed on high quality paper in cloth-bound hard back form.

In his introduction, Mr. Cunningham states that he has been working on this volume since the mid-1970's. Over the past years, all collectors, and in particular those specialising in Michigan tokens were asked to contribute to the listing. The result is a compilation of almost 10,000 tokens from 670 different Michigan towns. In addition, the volume has over 2,000 photographs of tokens and related exonumia.

The listing in the volume is similar to that used by Atwood in his transportation token catalog. Each token is fully described by metallic composition, size in mm., and full obverse and reverse wording. Mr. Cunningham also gives a valuation for each token listed. The valuations are based on the common factors as shown in other's books, number of tokens seen by the author, auction results, and a "seat of the pants" guestimate.

Mr. Cunningham adds several items to his listings which are not normally included in a catalog of this nature. These items are aimed at allowing the collector to quickly and easily identify and attribute a token. He includes a substantial maverick index, a street index, and a county locator. Mr. Cunningham also lists the many types of advertising mirrors used in Michigan. There is a separate detailed catalog section for the listing of the mirrors as well as illustrations of all known types.

This catalog is now the standard reference work on tokens from Michigan. It would be a worthwhile addition to any collectors library. Copies of the work are available directly from Mr. Paul A. Cunningham, P.O. Box One, Tecumseh, Michigan 49286. Retail price on the catalog is $32.50, wholesale volume discounts are available. The author will autograph individual copies upon request.